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Connecticut College

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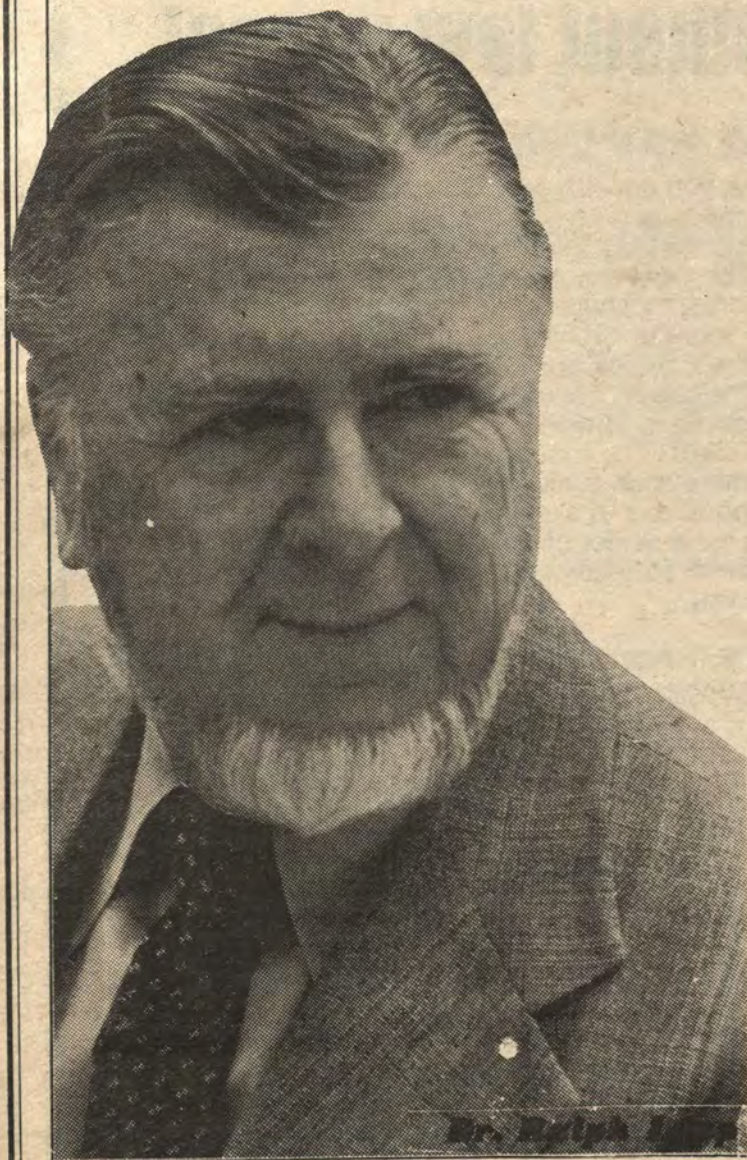
# Two doctors of the new technology differ sharply on the prognosis for nuclear power

The following is a composite of two separate interviews taken on February 3, 1978. Dr. Richard Goodwin, Professor Emeritus of Botany at Conn College spoke in opposition to nuclear energy. Dr. Ralph Lapp, a nuclear energy consultant to Northeast Utilities spoke in favor of nuclear energy. Both men will be coming to the College next week as part of the Betty Rabinowitz Sheffer Memorial Lecture Series on Energy. Dr. Lapp will speak on Tuesday the 21st at 8 p.m. and Dr. Goodwin will speak on Wednesday the 22nd, also at 8 p.m.

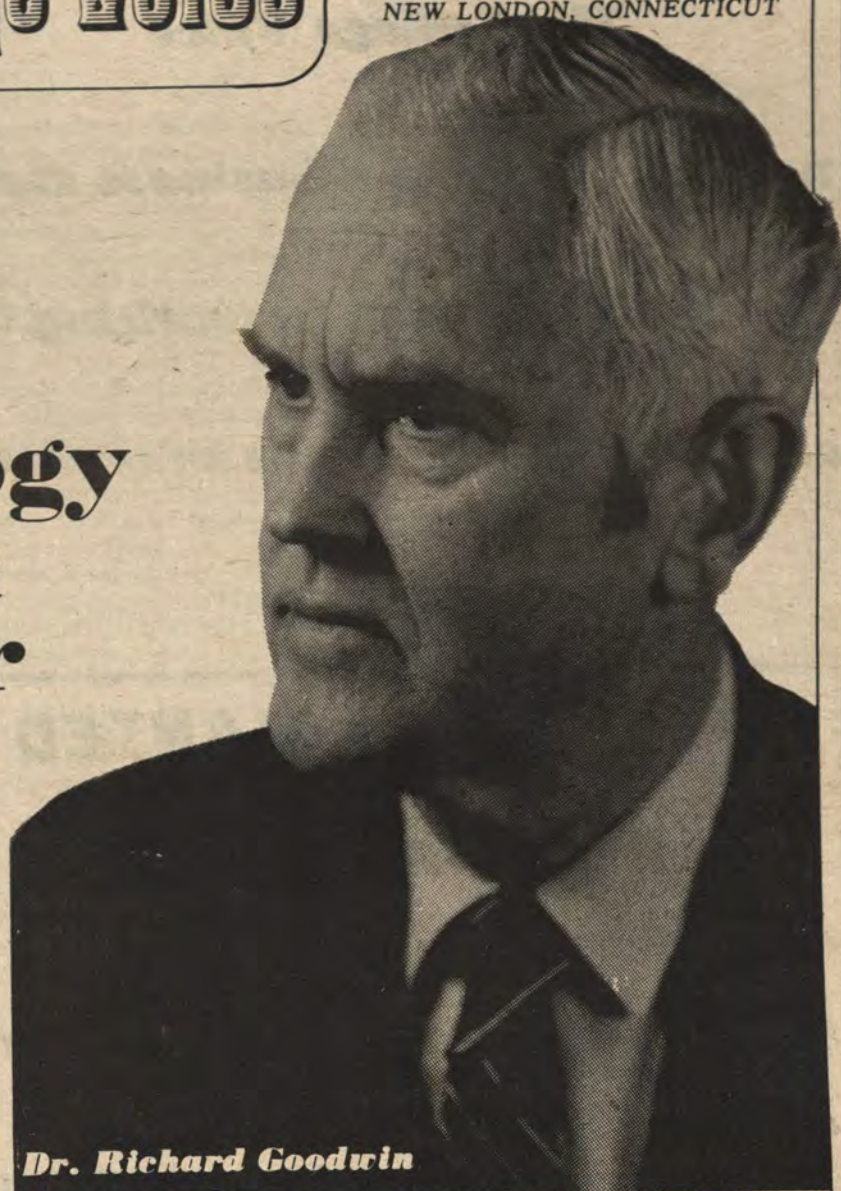
By Walter Sive

*Is it your belief that this country is running out of so many other alternative resources for producing energy that it necessitates the use and further development of nuclear power?*

**Goodwin:** I believe that we are presently getting about five percent or more of our electricity from nuclear power plants. In Connecticut this amounts to something more than 50 percent. However, it should be possible to reduce our electric power consumption through a vigorous national conservation program by at least 25 percent. Such a program would require a major effort and changes in our ways of doing things but probably would not involve a substantial lowering of the significant things in our standard of living.



Dr. Ralph Lapp



Dr. Richard Goodwin

As we prepare for the inevitable running out of fossil fuel we must turn to effective methods of tapping solar energy and wind power. The technology should certainly be no more difficult than nuclear and much less dangerous. There are also opportunities for greatly increasing the use of hydroelectric power through the exploitation of small dams, many of them already constructed but not being used. David Lilienthal has pointed out that there are enough unused dams to provide electricity equivalent to something like 60 new large nuclear power plants.

**Lapp:** I believe that the basic reason for having nuclear power was essentially a long range look at the future U.S. energy resources and this was done way back during World War II. This was long before there was any kind of energy crisis in the newspapers. Now I think we have gone a little overboard. I think much of the current concern over the energy crisis is unnecessarily gloomy with respect to the short term future for oil. Nonetheless, our oil and natural gas resources are limited. I believe we must conserve their exploitation. Long ago we knew it would be necessary for nuclear power and now our contention is proved.

*A melt-down in a nuclear power plant would most assuredly cause serious radioactive hazards to the environment. How serious is the problem of a melt-down occurring?*

**Goodwin:** The possibility of a melt down in my opinion is very real and extremely serious. One of the Atomic Energy Commission studies estimated that an accident could cause about 27,000 quick deaths and 73,000 persons might suffer radiation sickness. This study was withheld from the public until it was released as the result of a freedom of information request by a private citizen.

The true probability of such an accident occurring is not really known and I don't believe that it can be calculated. One reason for this is our inability to assess the probability of sabotage.

**Lapp:** The melt down in a nuclear reactor core is the ultimate accident and from the very start when we were planning nuclear reactors and this goes way back to 1942, we were conscious of the radioactive hazard. This has always been a consideration and therefore, we've had a number of lines of protection. One, the design is made so that it will make an accident fairly improbable. Two, in the event that there is an accident, there are then emergency core cooling devices and other safeguards that will operate automatically to mitigate the consequences. Three, if the safeguards failed to work and we have a meltdown, there is then built around the reactor vessels a containment which is sized to accomodate the over-pressure that could develop as a meltdown proceeds.

In addition to that, the reactors are constantly subject to inspection, both by the NRC and the utility itself, so that one will prevent something from happening just due to surveillance. It has always been regarded as the most serious parameter in reactor design.

continued on page 8



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**First of all...**

sorry for the delay in getting our tenth issue to you. The snow pushed our production schedule through the weekend & made a Tuesday delivery unavoidable.

We plan to publish on Monday's (not Friday or Tuesday) for the remainder of the semester. This we feel, will afford us with a larger & more attentive audience.

Also, copies of *The Voice* will be stuffed in all campus Post Office boxes.

As, you have probably noticed by now, this is a 16-page production. If our advertising holds out, we plan to continue on with this format.

We are proud to include 15 new staff members this semester, Consultant William Meredith being the most prominent.

Steven Gutman is assuming the duties of Assistant to the Editor in place of Bob Forter who fell a victim to the tough regimen of the pre-law student.

We look forward to a rewarding semester.

D.E.S.

**Snow job**

Dear Editor:

As you were well aware, we were in a state of emergency during the recent devastating snowstorm. The campus was snowbound and nothing was moving. Classes were cancelled.

On the morning of February 7th I went to WCNI, the college radio station, with a request to broadcast a message to the College Community to move all vehicles to the South Parking Lot or to the west campus green so that Physical Plant could effectively plow the snow. With the cooperation of the announcers this message was broadcast every half hour during the 7th and the 8th.

I would like to commend the men and women of the College on the job they did in moving their cars from the campus. I would also like to thank the housefellow for their help in finding the student owners of cars so that they could be moved. The housefellow also did a commendable job in turning on the exterior dorm lights when the Campus Safety department was short handed because several officers could not get in to work.

I hope that this cooperation between the students and Campus Safety can continue, and not just during times of emergency. So, a job well done to all and a thank-you.

Your Campus Safety Supervisor  
Joseph D. Sangermano

**Energy**

Dear Editor

Planning for the Betty Rabinowitz Sheffler Memorial Lecture Series started last summer under the stimulus of President Ames, who recognized the need to expose the College and the community to the energy issues confronting us. After considerable

**LETTERS**

deliberation it was felt that our kick-off speaker should be one from the Federal scene to give us the very broadest prospective possible. This was eloquently done by Mr. John Hill, former Deputy Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration. As he stated, we are running out of fossil fuels. Our oil and gas supplies upon which we are currently so highly dependent will be exhausted in only 10-15 or 20-25 years, depending upon whose estimate you believe.

What energy sources will we use after these—nuclear or coal? Will these forms of energy serve as a transition to solar and fusion? These are among the questions he posed. Why has so little been accomplished in Washington? Is it the nature of the problem which means a sacrifice rather than another hand-out? How much mineable coal do we really have? Is it more limited than most people think? And, finally, what is the role of energy conservation? Have we really started to make a Federal, State, local, industrial or personal commitment in this regard? These were among the issues to be considered in this fascinating lecture series.

Don't miss the remainder of this outstanding series.

W.A. Niering

**Fruity**

Dear Editor:

I thought your sports readers might be interested in this information.

Here are a few pro basketball players who are vegetarians:

Bill Walton (Portland Trailblazers)  
Coach Jack Ramsey (Portland Trailblazers)

Maurice Lucas (Portland Trailblazers)  
Michael "Campy" Russell (Cleveland Cavaliers)

Jim Brewer (Cleveland Cavaliers)  
Austin Carr (Cleveland Cavaliers)

Of course, fans will know their outstanding performances on their teams and in the N.B.A.

Shanti,  
Win Morgan

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does not assume responsibility and will return only those accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. All copy represents the opinion of the author unless stated otherwise. The College Voice is a student-run, non-profit organization.

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**INSIDE OUT** ISSUE NO. 10**Nuts and bolts  
for nukes**

Dr. Ralph Lapp and Dr. Richard Goodwin go at it on the hot issue of nuclear energy. And a sidebar on the energy class being conducted by Mr. Hulbert.

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**Tobin****Interview**

This is basically a very good economics lesson from James Tobin, Professor at Yale. Mr. Tobin will be speaking at the College February 15, at 4 p.m.

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Wayne Hutton...5

**Get the hostess  
for the mostest**

Gifts like the recently donated hockey rink don't grow on trees. The College is concerned with making the most of it—yes, they want more money.

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Cover Photo by Geoffrey Day

**Fire and  
vandalism**

Get the connection. Vandalism to fire equipment is said to be under close surveillance by the Administration and Assembly. They want to prosecute.

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## ON CAMPUS

**Cibes needed 41 votes**

By Steven Cohan

Last week in a special election for a representative to the Connecticut General Assembly from the 39th district, Connecticut College professor William J. Cibes, a Democrat, was narrowly upset by his Republican opponent Ralph Wadleigh. The reason for the election at this time was the death of Representative Richard Martin, the long-time favorite in New London and state political circles.

William Cibes, who is chairman of the Government Department and is also serving his second term on New London's School Board, gave two possible reasons for his slim defeat. "A big reason is that people all over the city didn't get out and vote." The margin of victory was only 41 votes for Wadleigh, who is a retired engineer from Electric Boat. The final tally read 1,152 to 1,111. In a heavily Democratic district, only 25 percent of the voters made it to the polls. Typically, low turn-outs have been to the Democratic candidate's disadvantage.

A second factor involved, in Cibes' view, was Republican misrepresentation of his position on the state income tax. He had stated that only if a complete tax reform package was proposed would he vote for a state income tax. Cibes had made clear publically that he felt no new taxes were needed this year and that monies could be taken from the current taxes, as well as the state surplus to fund the necessary programs. "In future years, I hope the state exploits current taxes before additional ones are added."

Another major factor in the campaign had been Mr. Cibes' affiliation with Connecticut College. His opponent's party, with the outside aid of state and national organizations lingered on this point, as the 39th district is largely blue collar and conservative. Cibes feels that he was unfairly characterized as a liberal on all issues. In the time honored political tradition, Cibes stated, "Check the record. My decisions would make me a

moderate. The liberal tie is not necessarily true. On human rights issues, yes." But, he considers himself to be a fiscal conservative. Further, Cibes "doesn't want to be placed on any specific place in the political spectrum."

Democratic leadership had been criticized for the late date of the election. Certain voices in the community trace the delay in the election to the vacation schedule of the College, such that the vote would occur when classes were back in session after winter vacation.

To this writer, it seems that the College has received unnecessary hostility from its own district. Even with the late vote there was an unfavorable turnout of only 80 of the 200 eligible students last Thursday.

Mr. Cibes, who had relied totally on local resources in the campaign will continue with his duties as Chairman of the Board of Education. His political ambitions are at a "wait and see" point.

Connecticut College Community members should take note of the treatment by the newly elected Representative. We are a part of the district as much as anyone else.

## Budget review coming up

By Michael Sittenfeld

The Joint Student-Faculty Budget Committee is in the process of reviewing the 1978-1979 budget in

cooperation with Mr. Leroy Knight, College Treasurer. A final version of the budget will be presented to the Board of Trustees on February 25. The Student-Faculty Committee must be finished with their review of the budget by February 15.

The committee, chaired by Associate Professor Thomas Ammirati, serves an advisory function. Its only power is to recommend alterations and to convey their own priorities to the Administration.

According to Steve Gutman, a member of the committee, the student activity fee may grow to the 50 dollar mark, an increase of \$15. A rise in faculty research and travel costs may also be expected. These were two such priorities the Committee adamantly wants to implement.

One of the student-faculty committee's functions is to review specific components of the budget. Their priority is to keep services and facilities at the same level as 1977-1978. To maintain this level, however, means added costs because of inflation. The economy and a deficiency of revenue other than tuition and fees (such as the endowment and grants) has caused the committee to try to ensure that all levels of facilities and services are maintained by asking Mr. Knight pointed questions.

Other key topics of the budget discussions are staff pay changes, Physical Plant costs and individual departmental budgetary requests.

**Honor Code insight?**

By Barry R. Norman

Judiciary Board Chairman Jerrold Carrington submitted the December Case Log to The College Voice last week. The log can perhaps serve as a rough indicator on the stature of the College's Honor Code.

Two of the nine cases accepted in December involved alleged violations of the Academic Honor Code. In one, the board found a student guilty of plagiarism (9-0) and recommended an F grade to the instructor. In such cases, the board's recommendations create a grade floor. The faculty may not issue grades lower than those set down by the J.B.

Damages to College property dominated the social cases. Among the actions under investigation last month were provocation, creating noise in a dorm, kicking a door in, speeding, reckless driving and one case of battery. Judiciary Board action on all guilty verdicts was the recommendation of censure, including the bill for the damages in two cases.

The J.B. seems to understand that most property destruction and other seemingly reckless acts are more or less par for the course. Stiffer penalties than censure are rarely handed down.

The lack of serious academic offenses in an exam month point out that the Honor Code is holding up rather well.

A concerto competition will be held for the chance to play a movement from a concerto with the Conn College Orchestra at its 1978 spring concert. A student with any instrument is welcome to audition Friday, February 24, at 7:00 p.m. in Dana Hall. Applications are available in the Music Department office. Prof. Charles Shackford, Assoc. Prof. Paul Althouse, and Asst. Prof. Thomas Stoner will be the audition judges.





# Tobin on the economics of today

James Tobin, Professor of Economics at Yale University, will speak on "The Current State of the Economy and Economic Policy" on Wednesday, February 15 at 4 p.m. in Dana Hall. The following is a tape recorded interview with Professor Tobin, conducted Friday, February 3 at Yale University.

By Wayne Hutton

**VOICE:** In the last few years there has been criticism and comments that economic theory does not seem to be consistent with or actually explain real world economics. Do you think that the basic macroeconomic model, the aggregate demand model, actually explains the last recession?

**Tobin:** Yes, very accurately. The recession was the deliberate policy of the government. Monetary policy was directed to achieve a recession and it did.

**VOICE:** In what way?

**Tobin:** Well, in the spring of 1974 the Federal Reserve deliberately, consciously, and intentionally tightened the monetary policy. You can see it in the rates of growth of monetary aggregates most dramatically in their (the Fed) putting up of the short term interest rates one point from 11 to 12 percent, which is their basic interest rate for monetary control. There's nothing surprising about the upshot of that, in what was a slowdown into a major recession.

**VOICE:** During the recession it seemed that although we were experiencing high rates of unemployment, at the same time inflation didn't decrease that much and we still had inflation with us. In light of this, do you think that the Phillips Curve is still useful in explaining inflation and unemployment? Do you think the Phillips Curve is becoming obsolete or an anachronism?

**Tobin:** I don't think that what has happened has been very surprising, from the point of view of the Phillips Curve as I understood it at that point. What they say is that whatever the rate of inflation that has previously been built into the economy, into expectations, and into patterns of wage setting and price setting tends to continue. It will decelerate slowly under conditions of high unemployment and realization of capacity and accelerate not so slowly under conditions of high demand. We have had conditions of high unemployment, though I should expect that they should accelerate fast from past observations of this mechanism. There has been some deceleration, but I think that people who say that somehow these events have been contrary to past understanding of these mechanisms have misconstrued the past misunderstanding.

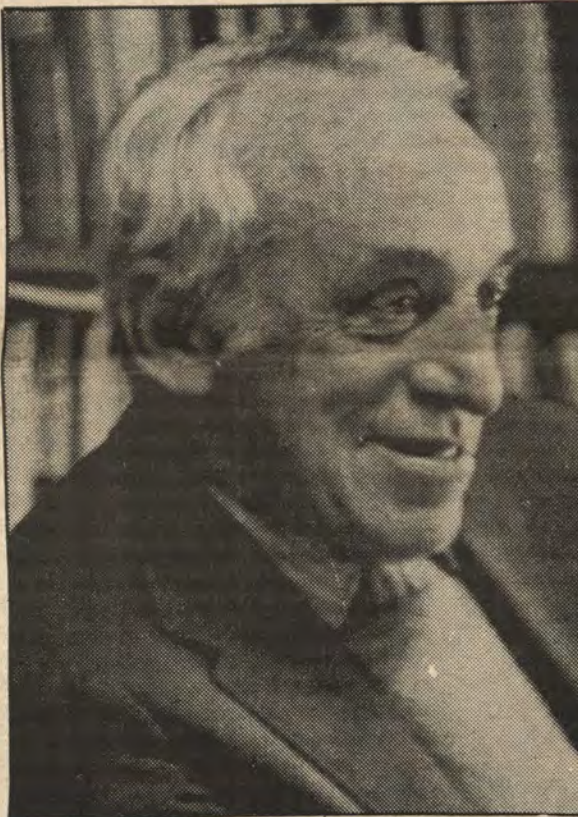
**VOICE:** Do you see unemployment as fundamentally a macroeconomic problem caused by insufficient aggregate demand or do you see it as a microeconomic problem characterized by problems in secondary labor markets and such things as discrimination against women?

**Tobin:** Well, there is plenty of structural unemployment and a lot of the dramatic problems like teenage unemployment, ghetto unemployment and so on that are not susceptible to solution by macroeconomic policy. The rise of unemployment from five percent in 1973 to nine percent in 1975 at the bottom of the recession is not, however, due to the sudden increase of structural unemployment or to the change in the composition of the labor force like women or any of those other things. The five percent already includes a lot of unemployment which is not going to be eliminated by macroeconomic policy and does require microeconomic policy and structural policies of various kinds. It is not an either — or thing.

**VOICE:** In a 1972 article that you wrote on inflation and unemployment, you appeared to be favorably disclosed for wage-price guideposts as a possible means of handling inflation. In recent weeks, President Carter has alluded to the idea of using some type of policy in this regard. Given the problems of wage programs such as Nixon's, do you think that such guideposts are viable solutions to inflation?

**Tobin:** Well, I think we ought to try something that has more in it than President Carter has announced so far, which seems to be a rather mild kind of consultations without guideposts, not even voluntary advisory guideposts such as they had in the early sixties. I think that actually we ought to try something like a tax base where either people are persuaded by carrots of tax rebates, abide by guideposts, and are rewarded in proportion to their good behavior, or penalized in proportion to bad behavior in violation of guideposts, leaving then the option of whether to do it or not. It wouldn't be inflexible for overall raising price control, and it wouldn't make it impossible for particularly unions and employers to have the wages increases as they want. They would forego some goodies if they did or pay some penalties that way.

What we're actually doing is not, according to Carter's policies, that tax incentives and tax penalties, much at all. At least it's more than we've had, but business and labor are so ostrich like, putting their heads in the sand saying that we don't want to hear about wage and price controls of any kind, guideposts or anything. That just means that we go along without them. The present dilemma is that people are going to insist that we reduce the rate of inflation from what it is now. But given the stubbornness of that built in rate and the slowness with which it evaporates in the face of large unemployment and the slack of the economy, wasting a bit of manpower and capital and resources in a vain effort to try to get the rate of inflation down that way did seem like a winning strategy when we had better try something else.



**VOICE:** So you would look on monetary policy as affecting output more than prices?

**Tobin:** In the short run you can say what is it going to mean whether monetary policy is tighter or less tight during 1978. It's not going to mean much as to what the rate of inflation is in 1978. That's going to be around six percent, plus or minus, depending on farm prices and so forth for whatever variations of monetary policy you might think about. The difference between a looser or a tighter monetary policy is the rate of growth of output. That doesn't mean that monetary policy has nothing to do in the long run with what the rate of inflation is because if we got ourselves back into full employment or natural rate of unemployment or such things, then the monetary policy in the intervening years will have something to do with what the rate of inflation is when we get there.

**VOICE:** What do you see as a target rate of unemployment? Do you subscribe to the idea of letting the economy go to a natural rate of unemployment?

**Tobin:** I wouldn't put it that way because it just doesn't go up there by itself, at least it doesn't go up there by itself very fast. Whatever that natural rate is, it may take policy to guide it there. I don't agree with the people who tend to say, "well the natural rate is whatever rate you've got. You're already there all the time, the economy is always doing its best and so if it's seven percent unemployment, then seven percent must be the right rate." Not only that, I suspect that you consider natural rate as the rate at which if you went below it you'd tend to get accelerating inflation. My guess is that it's below five and a half percent and maybe as low as five percent, or somewhere around there. The present structure of labor markets...

**VOICE:** President Carter's tax proposals call for a small decrease in business taxes and a larger one for consumers. Is that the right approach to take? Does

the economy need or can it stand an attempt to increase consumption or does that just leave you more inflation?

**Tobin:** Oh, no, I don't think it makes much difference for current inflation prospects whether the increased output is consumption or investment. It does make a difference for the longer run situation of the economy, perhaps not so much for this inflation situation as for productivity overall. In the 1980-s any one of the lasting costs of this long recession will be the lost capital formation because of the extremely weak performance of business investment since 1973.

We have recovered the absolute methods of investment that we have for the recession...much less have the growth that you'd expect with some progressive economy. So that is a serious matter and that would be a reason for opting for recovery strategy, which emphasizes investment. But you can overdo that because there are limits to which you can expect investment to be pushed by tax saves or other devices.

It's sort of a bootstrap operation to try and promote more investment by promoting investment. It can be done, but it requires a kind of confidence trick in which you make businessmen think that there's more demand...so you can't expect to go too far in that...you're bound to have a good part of recovery taking the form of consumption. Well, nevertheless I would like to see a...recovery that relies more heavily on monetary policy and less on tax reduction because of these reasons easier monetary policy would induce investment...

**VOICE:** Easier monetary policy...

**Tobin:** Easier monetary policy, and stronger investment type of recovery, but...the administration has little choice. Also, there's a kind of climate of opinion in the country that has evolved where tax reduction is the strategy that has to be used.

**VOICE:** What is the relevance of economics today as an undergraduate major? Do you consider it adequate preparation or is it becoming less useful than it was, or what sort of judgments can you put on it?

**Tobin:** Well, I guess you go to a liberal arts college and I teach at a liberal arts college, so I think economics is a good major and a good subject to study for liberal arts undergraduates, whether they're going to use it in their careers or not. Economics teaches a logic and a way of thought and analysis which is not just tied to the subject studied at the time, but can help people working out problems in their personal economic life and world issues.

Economics itself is a pretty good career opportunity. It is much better than many other arts and sciences. In addition to having an academic demand for economists, there's a large non-academic demand in government, and an increasing demand for trained economists both at the undergraduate and graduate levels in business and local and state governments. And then there are spillovers of economics, such as education and law. Law has become more and more important and there have been exciting intellectual developments in relationships between law and economics.

**VOICE:** Lately there's been criticism that economists are becoming too narrow and they're just technicians worried about output, mathematical knowledge, and things of this nature, and are not really dealing enough with policy on broader social issues. What do you think should be the role of an economist in today's society?

**Tobin:** There is some tendency of economists to generate for themselves their own problems and to work on them...to take problems from the literature, rather than getting them from the world. So there's some truth to the charge and there always has been. Perhaps there's a little more truth to it now. But that's a price you pay for having a science with an accumulative discipline to it. It's bound to have that tendency and you get some advantages out of that too.

**VOICE:** What kind of advantages?

**Tobin:** Well, the advantages are basically professional memory and accumulation rather than everybody just saying this is what I think; here, I worked out this problem without reference to what has been done on the thing before. I do think there is some tendency in our sciences or others to look under the lightpost for your lost wallet because it's harder to find it if it's been lost in the dark. So the really tough problems are avoided not because people aren't interested in them, but because they're really tough problems to try and solve. There is still a lot of work done by academic economists in policy making, policy discussion, and so forth.

**VOICE:** Do you think that's a valid area for economists to be in?

**Tobin:** Yes, I do think that economists are citizens and it's perfectly okay for them to take positions on matters of national interest, to stress their opinions, and participate in such policies.

**VOICE:** As people, true, but as economics as a discipline, should it begin to incorporate or continue to incorporate broader policy type considerations?

**Tobin:** Well, I don't see why not. As social scientists in general and economics in particular, we've always drawn a lot of inspiration from policy or from work that people have done on policy. This suggests problems and inspires lively controversy...I don't think economists have a right to say that their values for the society are better than anyone else's values for the society. People use their professional status as economists to advocate things on matters of knowledge and matters of political or social preference.



# Fire equipment needs protection

By Jim Diskant

The vandalism of fire equipment reached great proportions last semester, and the Administration and Student Assembly have decided to find methods of prevention. Tuesday January 24, the Administration met with the Executive Board of Student Government, Housefellows, Housepresidents, and Residence Chairmen to discuss the problem and possible solutions. The Senior Staff Committee, composed of top administrators, wanted the students to first devise a plan of action, which Student Assembly subsequently did at their next meeting.

The impetus of more positive action came from the fire in a girls' dormitory in Providence College, Rhode Island last December, which killed nine students. It is also a belated reaction to the fire in the basement of K. Blunt two years ago. At the initial meeting in January it was apparent that students were very concerned to find some action to stop the high rate of vandalism against fire extinguishers, fire belts, exit signs and the like.

150 pieces of fire equipment were tampered with last semester. 88 fire extinguishers were emptied. According to E. Leroy Knight, Treasurer of the College, and Richard Ingersoll, Director of Physical Plant, it became apparent that such vandalism had increased, because maintenance workers had spent so much more time replacing fire equipment and other work had not been done.

"The excessive damage had actually resulted in more payroll cost," explained Knight. He added that workers had to work full-time, rather than part-time to get all the work done, and other work such as replacement of the fire doors was behind schedule.

Ingersoll said that not only is the vandalism greater this year, but it is also severe. "The turning around of exit signs would create havoc in the event we have a fire. Holes are also burnt in bulletin boards and doors, which is simple arson." Dormitories are regularly checked after every dormitory party, where more unreported damage is found. Members of the administration attempted to find causes of the greater vandalism.

Roy Eaton, Director of Campus Safety mulled over the possibility of excessive drinking, but nevertheless attributed most of the vandalism generally to pranks. He realized also that "townies" could be responsible for vandalism. Ingersoll sees the situation as more inevitable and observed that in recent years there has been greater vandalism in high school, extending ultimately to the college level.

He, along with Alice Johnson, Dean of the College, believes that this vandalism is a part of the breaking down of values in the country. She attributed vandalism to a lack of respect for other

people's property. "It is almost as if what is yours is mine, but what is mine is mine," said Dean Johnson. She also questioned how much responsibility students can actually take. "Perhaps it may be too much for the Housefellows."

Roy Eaton suggested that students patrol their own dormitories in attempt to stop vandalism of fire equipment, and Dean Johnson also saw value in this approach.

Student Assembly last Wednesday proposed a possible four point plan, to make the student body more aware of the dangers of such vandalism and to establish fineing system. First fire extinguishers would be put in glass cases. This would be a long term project, which according to Ingersoll would not work due to the building codes. The extinguishers would have to be rebuilt and recessed in the wall.

Secondly an awareness campaign would be promoted, stressing the fact that such vandalism seriously endangers lives.

The third step would be to eliminate the present billing system, which is haphazard and inconsistent. The present billing system is one implemented by Margaret Watson, Dean of Student Affairs. When she is notified of fire equipment vandalism by someone in a dorm's House Council or as a result of a Judiciary Board case, she has the particular person billed. Last semester eight bills were paid under this system, which was curiously only known to a select few.

The final step is the implementation of a new billing system, where each dorm floor would be responsible to pay the damage bill for damage on the floor. Physical Plant would send the bills to the Housefellow, who would in turn give the particular bill to the floor involved. Hopefully the person(s) involved would come forward or if not, the bill would be divided between all the residents of the floor. Like other bills, each student would have to go to the Accounting Office to pay his bill, and if he does not, his grades would be kept from him.

The main problem, according to Heaton, is that the Accounting Office might not be equipped to handle such an influx of bills. Knight, admitted that any new system would mean more paperwork, but hopefully the number would ultimately drop down to zero.

The plan was accepted by an overwhelming majority of Student Government. Heaton added, "I feel that the administration will do something if we don't." Patience Fleming, '78, Housepresident of J. Addams, felt "that something had to be done, and it would be more of an impetus to turn some one in." Mike Adamowicz '79, Housepresident of Hamilton, said, on the other hand, that the plan would not work, "because students could move the emptied fire extinguisher to another floor, it would create animosity in the dorm, and alienate students from one

another." He is in favor of the long term plans, but leans toward voluntary admissions, rather than a fining system.

College Council endorsed the proposal the next day, 7-2 with one abstention. Josh Lyons, '80, Parliamentarian in favor of the motion, felt that the fining system would be deterrent, and it "would be part of responsibility of living in a dorm." Steve James, President of the Senior Class, voted against the motion, believing that students should not be responsible for the actions of his or her floor.

Jerry Carrington, '79, Chairman of the Judiciary Board, said, "It would be fine, if it (fire vandalism) did not have to go to J.B." There is, however, a precedent of such cases going to the Board, when fire alarm boxes and hoses are tampered with. He feels that peer pressure would be more effective.

Student Assembly plans to make more concrete plans for its awareness campaign during February, and the proposal will be submitted to the Senior Staff Committee and the student body.

The issue is basically one of attitudes that should be changed. Many are skeptical of the present plan devised by Student Government and approved by College Council, but cannot find a better one that might actually change the current situation. Students would have to adopt a sense of responsibility for their dorm floor. This responsibility might be unfair, but "one's life is at stake" concluded Heaton.

## Concern for skating rink's utility

By Andrew Rodwin

"It's not a hockey rink, it's a skating rink," insists the Administration, the Athletic Department and the Hockey Club. They are referring to the "Multi-purpose ice skating facility" that Conn College is planning to build. An \$800,000 gift has been earmarked specifically for the rink's construction by an anonymous donor.

As part of a planned development program, the Administration assembled a list of priority items they see sorely lacking at Conn. The donor decided that a skating rink, one item on the list, was what he wanted the college to have.

Charles Luce, director of athletics, had estimated that the College could build a rink for about \$500,000. Such a facility would have been simply a rink with a roof. The donor, preferring a more comprehensive facility, gave the school \$800,000. While this added money will enable the College to build an enclosed rink, the facility will not be elaborate due to the spiraling costs of construction.

The rink is still in the planning stage with an architect working on the design. According to President Ames, the College does not want to "cut corners" on the ice itself, so the ice, boards and other essentials will be quality features. Further, Ames states, there will be locker rooms and extensive seating, although the number of seats is still undetermined.

The dimensions and specific features of the rink are still a mystery. The College recognizes that it may want to make future improvements on the facility, should more money become available. Therefore, the architect is designing the rink with flexibility in mind. The money for future improvements would come out of general development funds.

Tentative plans include building the rink in the now wooded area between the south tennis courts and Physical Plant, and finishing construction in 1979 or 1980.

Both Luce and Ames stressed the allure of the South Campus site.

Proximity to the utilities at Physical Plant will reduce construction costs. Also, skaters could use the South Campus parking lot nearby, as well as Physical Plant's access road to Williams St. A potential traffic problem would therefore be eliminated by not channeling traffic through the front gate.

A similar proposal was planned in 1973, but was aborted in the face of considerable opposition from the College Community. President Ames feels that there was opposition to the '73 rink only because it was not going to be college-owned as the new rink is. Ames does concede that while there may be no "opposition" to the new rink, there probably is some "concern" over the possible financial difficulty of absorbing the capital and operational costs of the rink, and of its possible negative environmental impact.

But Ames has other concerns as well. He pointed out that the College's facilities are inferior to those of comparable institutions, such as Wesleyan and Trinity. He also thinks that there should be more opportunities for everybody on campus. The rink which will accommodate classes, intramurals, skating, and hockey will hopefully spawn these opportunities. Said Ames, "We are out of balance in terms of what we can offer in athletics. The rink is going to make us far more attractive, and will be a very positive and major addition to Connecticut College."

Luce, too, has concerns. He is very much aware of the school's other needs (he mentioned a computer) and hopes that students and faculty will recognize that the rink is being built in compliance with the donor's wishes, and not because the College cares more about its athletics than other departments. Luce stressed that within the Athletic Department itself there are equally pressing demands. "What we need badly are playing fields and more indoor gym space," he pointed out.

Tennis courts are perhaps the most crucial of the Athletic Department's needs. Now that the South Courts are closed, 1600 students must share six courts. Consequently, the new skating rink may include provisions for four indoor tennis courts, to be operational in the warmer seasons. A final decision on this has not yet been made. There is some feeling that it would be wiser to invest in fixing the South Campus courts before building new ones.

Other rink-related plans still to be considered are schedules and time slots for off-campus skaters. The College definitely wants to include ice time for the Coast Guard and for the New London community. Ames feels community interest will be intense due to the lack of skating rinks in Southeastern Connecticut.

The Connecticut College Hockey Club will benefit the most from the new rink. At present, the team has "home" ice in East Greenwich, R.I., forty minutes from New London. Paul Sanford, club captain, speculates that while this does not dampen interest, the quality of play inevitably suffers. About the only advantage Sanford sees in the present arrangement is morale. "The people on the team are going to play hockey even if they have to travel ten hours," he explained. Consequently, interest is keen, camaraderie develops, and "the rides back are fun," Sanford noted.

Sanford said there are definite plans to change the club into a varsity team, but this will probably not happen for two or three years. He thinks the team will be a good one, "Unquestionably, with the rink we are going to attract higher caliber players," Sanford said. In addition, since the plans for the new rink were announced, the club has been "swamped" with inquiries from interested future coaches.

The rink -- what it is and what it will be used for -- reflects definite attitudes in the administration and the student body. These include the attitude that college life is best when well-integrated, the attitude that sports should be approached in a more formalized and traditional way, and the attitude that if Conn College is to be an attractive institution, it has to supplement standard academic fare with extra-curricular opportunities.

### Some of the costs

Portable Fire Extinguisher co2 or dry chemical - replace 10 lbs.	\$ 75.00
Fire hose 1½" linen - 50' with nozzle - replace	200.00
Fire alarm pull station - replace	20.00
Luminous exit-direction signs - replace	10.00
Stick-on "FIRE DOOR KEEP CLOSED" sign	3.00
Room capacity sign	10.00
Fire alarm bell or horn	50.00
Fire alarm heat detector	20.00
Fire alarm smoke detector	100.00
Fire alarm transmission panel	500.00
Emergency light single head	50.00
Emergency light double head	80.00
Lighted exit sign double face	4000
Lighted exit sign single face	35.00



## OFF THE TRACK

**A Valentine**

By Rex Wilder

"Haaaay, lookuh here, honneh--you gotcha niilice ass--know that, honneh? I gotcha faaaaast car and--"

"So I brak it to the wife: Washington High ain't noveres as dirty as the old days, they only need four janitors, me an' the other nigger is out of a job. . Uh, yeah, honey--how 'bout coffee and a cinnamon twist? . . Ain't she a bitch?"

"Ahh, come on, sugar-curl, come on back. So I'm a little wrinkled, smelly, don't have more'n a couple of teeth. I'm a human being too, right? Come on, just sit down with me for five minutes. Nahhh, but sugar-curl, I don't have any home to go back to."

It was past midnight in February and I stared down at the counter, tired, hypnotized. The counter-girl--bleached blonde streaks, a tight uniform that made her breasts heave--placed a cup of coffee in front of me; then a plain donut. I looked up and met her gaze, gave her a dollar: keep the change.

I picked up the donut, smelled its freshness, let my fingers feel the sponge-like texture of the crust. Curious, I held the donut up to my left eye and peered through the hole: napkin dispensers, people, flourescent lights, somehow different.

Without warning, a dizziness overcame me. I lost my balance and fell through the donut hole into the cup of coffee. A quick, scalding pain, then nothing.

A sandstorm slapped sharply across my body, awakened me. Angular slabs of boulders and gravel extended in all directions. Yellow-orange, pulsating, the sun broiled overhead. I lay flat on my back, naked, my arms and legs extended.

An agamid--a grey, average-sized lizard--popped out of the coarse desert soil, scampered about in imperfect circles, then jumped onto my stomach. Startled, I tried to catch it; but I couldn't move my arms; or legs or neck. I was completely paralyzed. the agamid scrutinized the hairs around my navel, then jumped, scurried back into the arid afternoon.

My throat dried, my lips sizzled and cracked, the skin of my inner thighs grew apple-red. Incapable of movement, I lay for hours, between prayer and dream, looking above me. The sun dropped towards the horizon: a pearl in a sky of honey. I watched it settle into the plain. Exhausted, I fell asleep.

When I awoke, the moon had replaced the sun in a violent, star-sprinkled sky. Gecko lizards--tiny, sausages with scales--played in the sand. On one occasion, a gecko was chewing on a fly, near my right foot, when the crystalline eyes of a sand snake emerged from a hole: it struck, swallowed the gecko whole, returned to the sand. The desert wind hovered above the ground, massaged my sun-burning body with gravel and dust. My mouth felt thirst, my arms and legs unable to help.

**'So the wife  
screams, tears at  
her curlers,  
collapses on the  
couch. I tell her  
ain't nothin' to  
cry over, I'll go  
an' get us some  
donuts an'--'**

Six days passed: all attempts to free myself from the paralysis were futile, I began to lose consciousness. On the seventh morning, a venomous horned viper--gun metal grey with a yellow stripe, fangs like tusks--appeared five feet from my parched left hand. He slithered towards me. I had to move, I concentrated, I had to move. But my muscles were stagnant, dead. The viper approached me, smoothly, like a winding brook. An inch from my hand it stopped; then started again, down my arms towards my neck. Again the viper stopped, flailed its tongue against my chin and stared at me with transparent eyes. Then it drew back, prepared oo strike.

A shadow came over me, the viper lunged, missed, disappeared into the sand. I looked up. It was a gazelle: lyre-shaped horns, reddish brown coat, white rump. With a brusque up-and-down movement of its head, the gazelle motioned for me to raise my hand. I lifted my fingers first, then my hand. an inch, two inches about the ground. The gazelle bent down, grabbed my hand in its teeth, began to drag me, slowly.

A day went by, the kind animal continued to pull me. My back was striped with blook, I had lost layers of skin from my buttocks. A snow-capped mountain appeared on the horizon. Despite my pain, I felt euphoria; blood surged in and out of my heart.

An hour later, I could move my left arm, the mountain grew larger. The sun penetrated my sunburned skin, broiled my inner organs. I could move the toes on my right foot. We approached the mountain: acacia trees were now visible, wild grasses, flowers. My tongue had dried, wrinkled, begun to turn grey. I lost the paralysis in my neck muscles. At the foot of the mountain, the gazelle stopped, let my right hand fall from its jaw. A gust of wind, black dust, and the animal was gone.

"Haaaay, lookuh here, honneh--when you gets off a work, how bowtcha us goin' foh a cruuuuuise?"

"So the wife screams, tears at her curlers, collapses on the couch. I tell her ain't nothin' to cry over, I'll go an' get us some donuts an'--"

"Sugar-curl, yes I'll leave. But will you please come here and shake my hand goodbye."

Then you walked in the door, sat down beside me. You wore lederhosen with suspenders, hiking boots and you carried mountain climbing gear.

"Coffee and a plain donut?" asked the counter-girl.

"No, thank you," I said.

**A once and future  
resumeologist in  
King  
Oakes'  
Court**

By Michael Richards

"Will you write for The College Voice?" the tall, blond, gapped-toothed Texan queried, salivating at the prospect of nabbing a non-Mongoloid with a post-kindergarten writing ability. I pondered the offer, quite seriously, mind you, for circa 23 seconds. Me? I'm no reporter. (That was my first reaction. My second follows.) The College Voice? I stopped pondering. That's degrading. Insulting. Everybody who's anybody at CoCo knows the paper is impotent. Who pays attention to the Voice? Who reads it through, cover to cover? For me, its apex of use (and I include here its glorious predecessor, Pundit) came as your basic, rolled-up flyswatter. Or something humorous like that. But to answer my two self-imposed questions: . . . 1) almost no one, except David Stewart

2) *ibid*

But we must not discount the two or three perfunctory zealots crusading or politicking or whatever they think they're doing in the Letters Dept. They are, to coin a phrase, typographical exhibitionists, and even David Stewart ignores them. (I prefer the Forum style, where all those latent perverts are too embarrassed to print their names.)

Well, by now I've lost 95 percent of the 150 people kind or masochistic enough to read this. I'd like to think of the remaining 7½ of you (math is tough) as my loyal followers. You and I both ask, "Why am I writing this?" "So it'll look good on the records," I reply. I'm a capitalist. And a capitalist does not labor for the love of work (only artists are supposedly that blind). I'm putting this one-term jaunt through journalism on my RESUME. RESUMES are, for those of you who haven't been blessed with the chore of creating one, an extremely humbling and humiliating experience. Or, as a once and future resumeologist once proclaimed while transgressing through the translucent haze of his Guinness Stout: "Resumes are bullshit." I've heard more precise and eloquent eulogies, but the succinct truth hits the spot.

The next question may well be: "Why is writing a resume humbling and humiliating?" Scrutinizing a com-

**'The ivory tower,  
for those of you  
who do not read  
The New York  
Times, is a  
condition  
synonymous  
with college.'**



pleted page of ivory-tinted, ragged-fibered, 8½ x 11 piece of paper, my 21 years of existence passing before my eyes, I scanned my "achievements: 3½ years at CoCo, one term at Univ. of New Hampshire, four years at Northfield Mount Hermon School, Independent Study, wrote one play, directed two,

stage-managed another, acted in a few more, suffered through summer stock, dorm government (talk about impotency), intramural sports and, the college newspaper. Various and assorted work experiences, including a stint with Campus Safety, and a summer on Cape Cod. Who cares? Three-quarters of the stuff is exaggeration, and the rest is bullshit.

Having finally reduced my life to a piece of Eaton paper, I leaned back, thinking of my eight years as a scholastic prisoner of the famed ivory tower. The ivory tower, for those of you who do not read the New York Times, is a condition necessarily synonymous with college. Sheltered from the real world. Coddled & pampered. Spoon-fed & spoiled. And then...no more warmth and security. No more tower. Graduation. Admittedly, after my career in formalized education, the idea of being ever-so-rudely thrust into the unemployment line has a slight dampening effect upon my good humor. That little piece of diploma, complete with tassel, ain't gonna be much comfort against those unemployment statistics. Supposedly, somewhere out there in Oz, is a \$100,000 a year job and an old New England clapboard in Wellesley Hills. At least, that's what I've been led to believe. What I don't understand is, if we're told the truth about Santa Claus, the Easter Bunny and the Stork by the time we reach puberty, why weren't we "upper-middle-class to upper-class post-Hiroshima era offspring" warned of the fallacy of ivory toweritis before we were cajolingly forced into four years of upper-level liberal arts? The sudden shock accompanying Senior Year can be quite rude. My advice is, since it's too late to do anything about all this injustice, to follow the example of that once and future resumeologist: pay no attention to it all, and maybe it'll go away.



**Goodwin: It seems to me that we are developing our society into a very vulnerable position.**

**The problem of waste disposal may not be impossible but it is wildly irresponsible for our society to build up huge inventories of this lethal material before developing satisfactory solutions for its disposal.**

Voice: Clearly Northeast Utilities record in the area of nuclear power is far from perfect. Millstone I has had two flaws in its construction, the first a crack in the inner reactor core, the second, the use of the wrong material pipes in the core cooling system. These pipes ruptured in the fall of 1974 causing a massive outpouring of radioactive effluents. The plant was closed for over seven months and in 1976 operated at only 45 per cent of its generating capacity. Do these incidents provide proof that nuclear power is too unsafe to use?

Goodwin: The accident and incident record in nuclear plants to date, is indeed frightening. One of the things that particularly concerns me, is the failure of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to develop and implement an adequate safeguards program. Most of the accidents that have occurred are reported to the N.R.C. They are recorded in the log of the Commission, but a lot of people don't see these records. This file is called the Nugget File. The Nuclear Power Evaluation Council became aware of certain incidents only because the Union of Concerned Scientists took the pains to go down and dig through the Nugget File and uncover some of those incidents.

One of the most frightening of these to me, was a time at Millstone when both the generators that provide the plant with electricity in the case of an emergency were out of commission when power went off in the plant. So, for five minutes there was no electric power whatsoever in one of those plants at Millstone. If anything had gone wrong they could have had a very serious accident.

Lapp: I can state that never in the history of boiling water reactor operation in the U.S., whether for Millstone I or II or any other reactor, has there been an accident which has involved the release of any radioactivity off-site of any biological consequence. I reject the assumption in the question that there was a massive release of radioactivity from Millstone. Yes, there have been flaws in performance, but I believe this is part of the growing pains in the new technology.

Voice: Plutonium 239, a fission by product is a radioactive isotope with a half life of 24,400 years. If inhaled 1-1000 of a gram could kill you, 1-1,000,000 could give you lung cancer. Other radioactive wastes have half lives of not less than 30 years. Are we adequately disposing of these materials? If not, is there hope in the future that we can?

Lapp: Plutonium 239 is not a product released at the Millstone site.

It is produced in the fuel rod. Some of it is burned in the fuel rod as fuel. The remaining Plutonium 239 is encased in the fuel rod and will be recovered when fuel reprocessing is authorized; recovered and placed in new fuel to be burned in the reactor core. Is there any safe way of handling this? I think yes. What we intend to do is burn the plutonium in the reactor core; getting energy from it, saving money and getting rid of the plutonium.

I believe that the waste management of these other highly radioactive substances like strontium-90 and cesium-137, which are our so called "bad actors," is effectively controlled today and long term release of them to the environment is controlled. I believe that the public is not well informed about this. It's no surprise since it is a highly technical topic. It's a very difficult thing to do. However, in my own mind and I would say almost every single expert I know who is competent in the field, believes that the technical problems of waste management and waste disposal are well known and we are competent to handle them, even over the period of a million years.

Goodwin: The problem of waste disposal may not be impossible but, in my opinion, it is wildly irresponsible for our society to build up huge inventories of this lethal material before developing satisfactory solutions to its disposal. This problem is terribly serious. Recently there have been findings that the carbon dioxide in the core becomes radioactive. This material can get cycled into the living matter of organisms and creates a radiation hazard which was not appreciated as much until very recently. That is, this radioactive material has a half life of 5,000 years.

Voice: One of the main controversies surrounding nuclear power is the use of plutonium reprocessing. That is, the procedure whereby uranium fuel that has been burned in reactors is turned into a liquid and any remaining uranium and plutonium is separated from useless wastes. All the plants designed to utilize this process have been plagued by technical and financial difficulties and have gone for long times without operating. As a result, spent fuel rods have been piling up at nuclear power plants and at least 18 power reactors may have to shut down because of the lack of available storage space. What is your reaction to this problem?

Lapp: Let me take up the last point first. So far as the eighteen plants being shut down because they do not have space to put the rods, this is what I consider to be a relatively trivial technical problem. There is a federal waste storage site presently being worked on. Bids are out on it. It is merely a matter of making a water pool in which to put this. I don't consider this a very big problem at all.

The greater problem is what you mention with respect to the plants for reprocessing. It is true that only one plant in the U.S. has operated commercially to reprocess reactor fuel. First of all, there hasn't been too much to process, since nuclear power is still in its infancy or at least in its early stages of growth. This one plant in West Valley, New York has been abandoned. General Electric built a plant near Morris, Illinois and dry runs with the plant showed that it would not work as planned and the facility is not going to be used for waste reprocessing. However, the only real large plant exists in Barnwell, South Carolina. It can operate to process the annual output of spent fuel from over 50 reactors. That is ready for licensing. It is not a matter that it won't work. It is using the same processes that have processed hundreds of times more fuel in the military waste program. It's just a matter of getting it licensed and I hope that can proceed promptly.



**The reactor vessel of the Millstone III nuclear power unit (above) will be installed by 1979 in the Northeast Utilities unit. The protuberances at the end of the vessel carry wires into the sensor instrumentation inside the reactor core. The part of reactor core (at right) coming off a barge for use at the Waterford power plant.**

## More to come

The conjunction of two significant gifts to the College has allowed a new integrative studies course on energy to be offered this spring. Professor Matthew Hulbert of the Chemistry Department is teaching a course entitled Energy in a Technological Society. Known to some as Chemistry 132, the course is being offered a semester earlier than anticipated because of the two new gifts. The first was given for the Betty Rabinowitz Sheffer Memorial Lecture Series on Energy. The second was from the Mellon Foundation for faculty development in interdisciplinary studies.

According to Hulbert, Chemistry 132 "centers on commercial energy, that energy which runs the machinery of industrialized societies." He explains, "Widespread interest in the topic of energy developed five years ago with the rapid rise in the price of crude oil as imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and with the temporary shortages of oil loosely associated with the boycott declared by the Arab producers."

Today too, the provision and use of energy continues to be a matter of grave national concern. As President Carter has stated, "With the exception of preventing waste, this is the greatest challenge our nation will face during our lifetime."

The study of the energy question as approached in Chemistry 132 uses the application of many disciplines of the liberal arts. Hulbert delineates these as: "historical analysis of the use of energy and of its effects on social structures, scientific investigation of the restrictions on and the effects of energy conversion, economic analysis of the effects of energy policy, and philosophical inquiry into the ethical and moral implications of energy use." Hulbert warns, however, that "the course does not aim at providing the definitive answer to the broad energy question." Instead "it aims at assisting students to apply critically to an issue of overriding importance the skills which they have developed in various academic disciplines, to delineate the range of possible solutions, and to determine a course of personal action." Who said the liberal arts were impractical?



**Lapp: Yes, there have been flaws in performance but I believe this is part of the growing pains in the new technology. The technical problems of waste management and waste disposal are well known and we are competent to handle them, even over the period of a million years.**

Goodwin: It seems to me, the answer to this type of a problem is to attack it at its source. Namely, to stop the production of this material. The second task, that is after this first task has been completed, is to develop technology for handling the stuff before you start up the plants again.

One of the things that is happening here is that the waste storage depots on the sites of the nuclear plants have an enormous amount of dangerous radioactive material. Just suppose we have a natural catastrophe or an act of sabotage as these piles continue to ac-

cumulate. It seems to me we are developing our society into a very vulnerable position.

Voice: Up until the last few years nearly all of the nuclear wastes accumulated during the early years of nuclear development were stored at the Government's Hanford facility. Between 1958 and 1973 over 500,000 gallons of high level waste seeped out of the Hanford tanks. What does this experience teach us?

Lapp: Hanford was a military program. Ordinary steel was used. They were not expected to be leakproof. However, it was stored in an environment in which leakage would not produce any serious contamination of the biosphere. I don't defend this sloppy handling of nuclear waste in a military program. In fact, I attack it. The point is, however, if you look at the consequences, detailed studies show that the radioactivity has not reached the water table. Over a very long period of time only trace amounts of radioactivity will reach the water table and will not pose any significant hazards to the people in the Columbia River Valley.

Goodwin: This teaches us several different things. First, the inadequate handling of the wastes tells us the government agencies charged with the problem are incompetent and irresponsible. Second, that dealing with, particularly these hot liquid wastes, is a very difficult and very expensive problem. If we were responsible we would have to be cranking in a fairly large budgetary item to be sure that we had tanks that are in sound condition and that are available. This is so that if one starts leaking we can immediately transfer the material into another safe tank. These hot salt solutions are highly corrosive, among other things, and it is almost impossible to get something that they won't etch through.

Voice: Is nuclear power economical, especially in light of the fact that many plants have had to shut down or operate at less than full capacity?

Lapp: The economics of nuclear power do depend upon the capacity factor. The average capacity for a nuclear power plant is higher than for fossil coal plants of comparable size.

In Connecticut, the Connecticut Yankee plant produces electricity at a rate slightly less than 1 cent per Killowatt hour. When the Yankee Plant was off line and we had to substitute power by burning oil, just the cost of purchasing the oil was 2.4 cents per killowatt hour. I think the economics there are very impressive. If you go to more recent plants where everything has gone up in price, you will find that the average of three plants in Connecticut gives a power generation cost of about 1.4 cents per kollowatt hour. Whereas, you would have to pay well over 2.5 cents per killowatt hour if you burned oil.

When talking about economic costs, I insist we should talk about the full cycle of the cost. Whether it extends to black lung payments for miners, whether it extends to the full cost of sludge removal from scrubbers in coal plants or any other cost, they must all be included. I believe that nuclear power is more economical than other forms of power except, for example, where you have a large previously built hydro-electric plant which produces power very cheaply. But Hydro-electric power is hard to come by these days.

Goodwin: I'm not an economist, so this kind of a question is a little bit difficult to answer. But I believe the answer must be sought in an honest bit of accounting.

In order to account for the real costs of nuclear power, one should have all the factors in there. These should include, first of all, an accounting of all the government subsidies. The research and development, among other things, is an item that has been defrayed by you and me, the taxpayer. This has been a governmental operation. The utilities have been cashing in on this. In addition to that, there are uranium concentrating plants and some of the enriched fuel is coming from the government installations. The question is, is the utility really paying the fuel cost or are we?

## ECHO

By Pascal Isbell

We thought it might be interesting to investigate the attitudes of some Conn College students towards the Energy Forum and more generally, the issue of energy conservation.

Do you feel the campus is motivated by the need to conserve energy? Is it an important concern?

SUE GORVINE



"I don't think so. I doubt that anybody really thinks about it much, or maybe some people do. If they (students) paid directly for their energy consumption, they would worry about it."

ALAN TREBAT

"For the campus? Not very important; for the world it is. We are so small and rich—it is like gas consumption, there's not much concern."



KIM BOWDEN

"I think it's very important because there is a lot of energy wasted on the campus. I am probably just as much of an offender as anybody else."



LARRY EYINK



"It seems to me that it is very important but in light of the fact that people aren't interested, it isn't important. It is important but we don't care."

The next item is the cost of decommissioning the plants. We know and everybody admits now that the estimated life of these plants is somewhere between 30 and 40 years. At the end of this time they get so radioactive that they need to be abandoned. Then the question comes up, how are you going to make this site rehabilitated or really safe? It is radioactive. It has got to have surveillance or it has got to be decontaminated, one or the other. Who is going to pay for giving it surveillance or decontaminating it and what is the cost of that? I don't think that is cranked into the rate structure yet.

Thirdly, one has to include the total cost of the whole fuel cycle. The mining cost is probably being somewhat defrayed by the companies that are buying the uranium, but that cost is escalating very rapidly now and is giving some of the utilities very considerable concern. In addition to that, there is environmental damage from the mining that I don't think is defrayed.

The fourth item is the cost of storage, reprocessing and or disposal of the radioactive wastes. This has to be something which should be calculated for the longer lived radioactive materials. Nobody is bothering with this. That's not going into our calculations.

Then we have a few other things that ought to be considered. One of them is the cost of public health. Radiation leakage from these plants, which is in the normal part of the operation, let alone the possibility of an accident, is producing radiation into the environment. There is no question that this is increasing the rate of cancer.

Finally, I think it is interesting that in order to get the nuclear industry under way we had to have the Price Anderson Act.

n Act. This put a ceiling on liability in the case of a major accident. It is interesting that the insurance companies would in no way would be willing to undertake the responsibility of insuring these plants. This suggests to me that there is a cost there which is not being cranked into the rate structure.





## PEOPLE

The College Voice congratulates the following senior students who were designated Winthrop Scholars earlier this year: Mary Barrett, James Barnett, Elizabeth Easton, Sharon Golec, Wayne Hutton, Jonathan Katz, David Rosenfeld, Judith Rottenberg, Martha Vibbert, and return to college students, Linda Demas, and Mary Hurley.

Paul Sabatino has assumed the responsibilities of Intramural Basketball Commissioner following the retirement of Matt Tyndall and Ken Gardner. The former co-commissioners decision followed the controversial "Bellotti decision," in which an arbitration board ruled that Peter Bellotti could not play for Freeman.



Freeman, outraged by the decision that bars seven-year studentathlete-star Peter Belotti from playing intramural basketball with the dorm, has decided to drop out of the league and form their own. Housefellow Jon Perry was quoted as saying, "Hell, if we can't play with Peter, we'll play with ourselves!" Belotti in the meantime, has been seen in the Mohican Hotel bar and has been musing over the thought of running for off-campus housefellow.

Much beleaguered Jim Glick has finally been rewarded for his years of faithful service by being granted a room in Harkness. His three-year sentence in the plex over, Jim moved into the plush accommodations previously occupied by the great Reverend Peter Kelly. The room measures approximately 60' x 40'. The 4' 2" Glick has hardly been seen since the move.

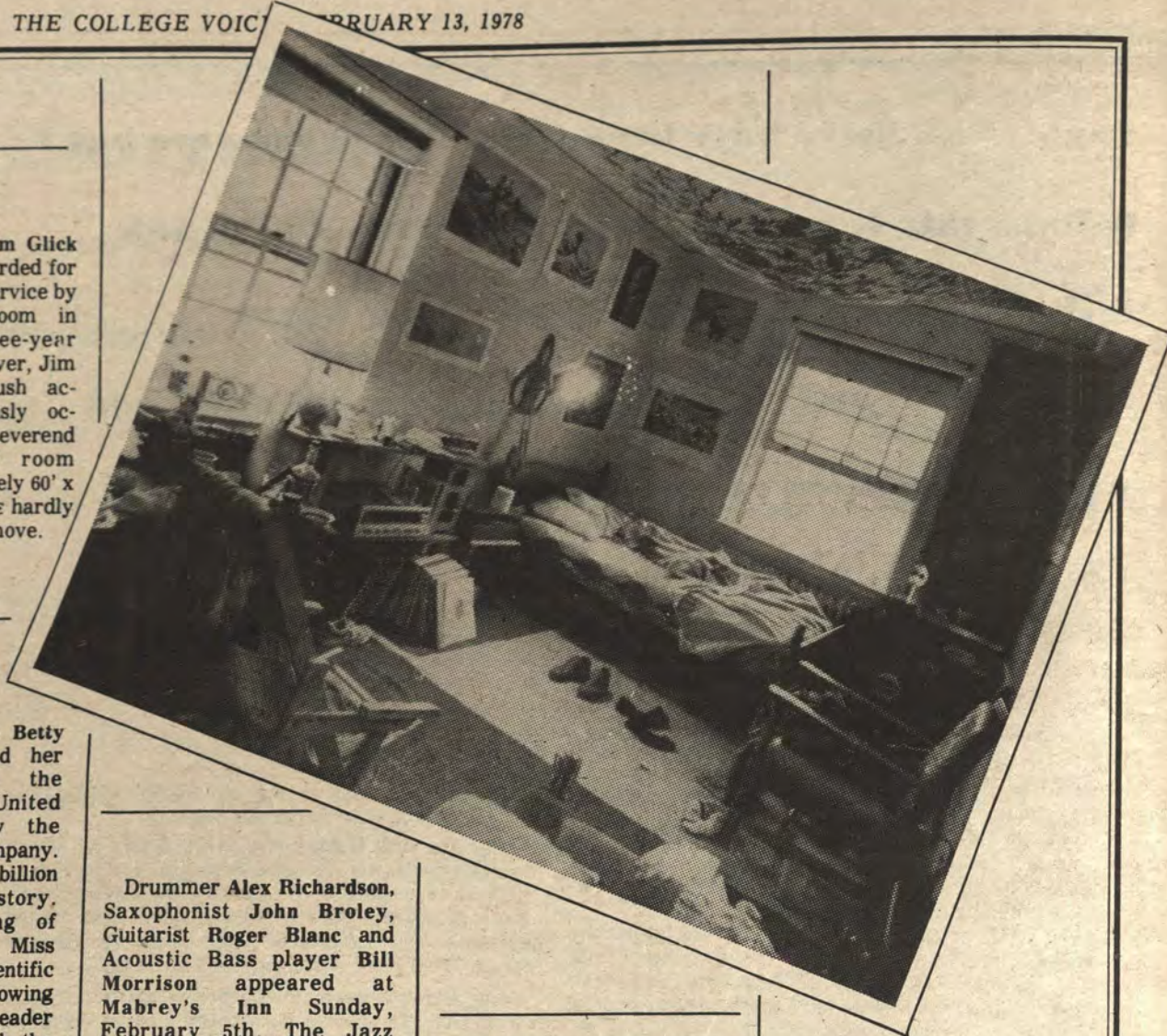
Professor Emeritus Betty F. Thomson has had her second study of the topography of the United States published by the Houghton Mifflin Company. The book traces two billion years of geologic history. Entitled The Shaping of America's Heartland, Miss Thomson's blend of scientific data coupled with a flowing poetic style allows the reader to journey back through the natural forces which shaped the plains and praries of the Middle West.

The Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden were the latest site that put miler Jan Merrill in the spotlight once again. The Connecticut College junior posted a time of 2:10.1 in the half-mile, defeating Darlene Bechford. In the 1500 she faced Olympic Veteran Francie Larrieu, who had beaten Merrill in the same event year ago. But this time Merrill nipped Larrieu at the wire to win in 4:19.7.

Drummer Alex Richardson, Saxophonist John Broley, Guitarist Roger Blanc and Acoustic Bass player Bill Morrison appeared at Mabrey's Inn Sunday, February 5th. The Jazz Quartet has quietly converted many Rock 'N Roll fanatics with their progressive riffs and interpretative renditions of choice Jazz favorites. Catch them soon!!

New method for late studying and early weekend Partying:

1. Mix 2 oz. light rum with 2 oz. dark 5 rum
2. Add Mai Tai Mix, water and a bit of your favorite sweetener
3. Place glass next to book
4. Study and slowly sip drink
5. gulp drink
6. When too wasted to study you've already begun to party



Remember gold fish swallowing? Flagpole sitting or milk shake downing? Connecticut College students have recently devised their own past-time: Thigh biting. As recently witnessed at the Larrabee party thigh biting seems to be grabbing many people by surprise. Participants expressed mild satisfaction when queried about this new craze: "While for some it is a rude awakening, I have found it to be a great form of communication. To date, no rabid students have been reported by the Infirmary."

Oldies King Barry Gross has his hopes for a career in broadcasting dashed when it was discovered that it was his voice that caused two speakers to blow at an all campus party. Tests proved conclusively that Gross's voice is extremely harmful to sound equipment. Additional tests also showed that his voice is very irritating to human, animal and plant life, and also several inanimate objects. Dejected, Barry flew back to Philadelphia where he has a job with the Flyers as a practice puck.



After sinking his teeth into a voluptuous female thigh, Marc Pandone (far left) smiles estatically. Bob Porter (upper left) smiles a warning to any %#@3/4 thigh biter who'd even think of chomping on him. Paul 'Buckwheat' McCarthy and Gay Goessling manning a possible sneak bite. David 'Miami' Watkins enjoys tasty offering of Jane Kappell.





## Sports journal

### An inner look

By Tom 'Bear' Kobak

The days become like dreams, each blending into another in a strange haze of passing time. And each day is like the last, the wind breathing outside like an omniscient god of frost, and one looks out and feels the cold in the vision of solitary trees, devoid, isolated, and you put your hand on the window and touch the cold. The campus becomes a sterile, lonely place, and life it seems, is wrapped within itself, and you are alone.

And yet as one looks out and sees the solitary runner moving across a timeless, lifeless plane, one can feel the spirit which lies hidden all about. And it is there, enshrouded, unnoticed. It is in the agony of the runner as he forces his muscles through the biting harshness of the winter, through the wind, and if you look further it is elsewhere, it is everywhere.

It is in the players, the rowers, the gymnasts, who strain and push through at a constant repetition of drills, and their focus tells of an individual struggle against individual desires which no one knows but them, which perhaps no one will ever see. The spirit is there. You see it in the pain. The pain is important.

Don't question the pain, never question. Enjoy the pain for the pain is life, it tells of the struggle and it is only through the pain a deeper sense of joy is learned. Enjoy the unanswerable agony of the run, the forcing of the heart, the work, the sweat, the challenge, and laugh and remember how good it is to be alive and able to try.

The cold may dominate the world but it does not stop spirit. Look around and you will see. It is here, whatever you may think, it is. It's in the individuals, in the teams and in the school, hidden. And once in a while, without knowing, this spirit rises up and infuses itself into the air and grasps hold of all about it, and suddenly the world becomes alive and we share a special moment. It was there on the soccer field, on the basketball court, everywhere, not in the physical structure, but it exuded from the players caught in competition, in desire and it is something we all share. I have felt it, seen it, and realization sends a warm glow throughout so that nature's cold presence holds no force.

The athlete is but a mere symbol of that spirit, a visible representation of what lies within all. It is everywhere, and is shared. Look for it in the teacher, the artist, the musician, the actor, and in even us, the students, for all feel the agony and the joy. And escape for a time into the ecstasy of pure living which overwhelms all sense of being, a powerful force which can pull others within.

It may not come in a moment, but in time, growing stronger, stronger and a slow realization. And looking at the spirit pursuing its individual quest, it brings a deep inner warmth, akin to the momentary ebullition of the game, but lasting and penetrating.

Label it camel-mania if you must, or call it living. But take joy in the agony of living and appreciate the living and the challenges, and look at your own spirit and at others, and look at the spirit of Connecticut College, and although you may laugh and say no, I (perhaps alone) say yes, and see it in everyone I pass, sometimes hidden, sometimes glowing, but there, unrecognized, hiding as the sun hides behind the thick dull greyiness of the clouds, and its warmth it lost amidst the chill of the wind. It is there. I hear it in the lingering laughter of unseen voices down the hall. This is a special place.

## SPORTS

### Varsity gaining experience quickly



Freshman guard  
Bill Malinowski

By David Fiderer

The Connecticut College varsity basketball team, under the direction of coach Charles Luce and his assistant Butch Laurion, has thus far compiled a 4-5 record. Injuries and inexperience have prevented the Camels from becoming a consistent basketball team. However, Coach Luce feels that "the team will reach its peak around mid-season."

Currently the team starts two freshmen: guard Wayne Malinowski, the team's leading scorer at 19.8 points per game, and Paul Rathbun, a 6'4" forward. Other starters include 6'3" forward Ted Cotjanle, center Charles (C.J.) Jones, and junior guard Dan Levy. Swingman Herb Kenny, the team's most consistent player thus far, is the sixth man.

Throughout the season Coach Luce has substituted according to the game situation. His frontcourt reserves include 6'7" freshman center Chris Bergan, the team's leading rebounder with 55, senior Cliff Kozemchak, freshman Bill Malinowski (no relation to Wayne), and freshman Jeff Wright and Tony Delyani. When Coach Luce needs

to rest a starting guard he can call on junior Paul Canalli, Michael Amaral, Barry Hyman, Bill Luce, or Giles Troughton.

Prior to the start of the season Coach Luce admitted that he was taking a gamble by starting freshman Wayne Malinowski at the playmaking guard slot. Malinowski has shown his worth with good all-around play. He has been the high scorer in seven of the nine games played so far with a high of 32 points against Gordon. Also, Wayne is near the team lead in assists, trailing only backcourt partner Dan Levy.

An early season ankle injury to Ted Cotjanle, the cornerstone of the team, inhibited the development of the squad in their efforts to play as a cohesive unit. Coach Luce tried several different combinations hoping to find one which jelled and produced consistent play on the court. The results of Luce's experimentation are inconclusive as he is still looking for that perfect on-the-court chemistry.

Inexperience has been a major problem for the Camels. The team has shown little patience on offense, an essential factor in winning basketball games. This offensive impatience has led to many bad shots and sometimes prolonged shooting lapses, lasting several minutes.

A basketball team with a strong defense, regardless of its offensive

production, will almost always be competitive. Unfortunately for the Camels this has not been the case. Opponents have repeatedly penetrated their 2-1-2 and 1-2-2 zones, scoring an average of 79.1 points per game. This figure clearly indicates weak defense on the part of the Camels. As the team gains stability and experience their defense should improve.

The sub-varsity, with a record of 1-2, is for any player who is not getting sufficient playing time on the varsity. The purpose of this squad is to insure a place for everyone in the basketball program at Conn College. The team is composed mainly of freshmen and sophomores who are given a chance to develop and refine their basketball skills.

The increasing support of the student body has provided the players with an added incentive. This support means a great deal to the players and it is hoped that attendance at Camel home games will continue to increase.

The Camels are a young team on the rise. "It is the most talented team I have ever had," Coach Luce commented. As the younger players on the team gain experience, the team will be able to attain the consistency needed to be a winner. "Before this season is over, this team will represent the school very well," he concluded.

### Harkness, Larrabee division favorites

By Mike Amaral, Herb Kenny and Bill Malinowski

Despite arbitration hearings, threatened referee walkouts, and Mark Warren's absence, another season of thrilling dorm hoops got underway February 1 in Cro Gym. New commissioners Ken Gardner and Matt Tyndall silenced criticisms of disorganization by planting a three hour rules clinic on all referees, an unpopular piece of legislation to say the least. Led by union president Litwin, V.P. Amaral and treasurer Katz, approximately six men were put through an informative session with a real ref, with a striped shirt and everything. It was great fun, and Oreos and Kool-Aid were served in K.G.'s suite afterwards.

Following the lead of other major sports leagues of the day, the A league's first arbitration hearing was held as to the true employer of senior Pete Bellotti, a player that could make Perkin's School for the Blind a contender. Despite Friedman's eloquent defense, it was determined that Pete would play for Off-Campus, devastating nostalgia buffs everywhere eager to see the trio of Perry, Bellotti, and Tyndall, a reunion only a Beatles comeback could outdraw. But while perhaps disappointing some, Freeman still will make a run for the cup and Off-Campus now becomes a playoff contender. Oh, the thrill of athletic competition...

North Division: Miami's big off-season deal bringing Fiskio and Wielgus to Larrabee for Barry Gross and Henry Hauser could be the coup of the century. These two gunners combined with the less than timid Tom Bell give them all the offense needed to win this division. The one weakness of a rebounding big man has been remedied by Ron "Human Eraser" Rabkin, a top contender for the coveted Brunetti Plaque for the rookie best combining athletic and academic excellence. Yahoo and Buckwheat will turn in steady, scrappy games, and Mr. Milo would calm this crop of speedsters down to a sensible level. A tough team to beat.

Three teams in the North promise to push Larrabee to the limit, however. At Smith-Burdick, even though denying his housefellow and commissioner status would effect his usually cooperative self, Gardner has taken the Little Caesar route by refusing to wear



Marc Offenhartz of Freeman in action against Jane Addams.

the Celtic green wanted by his team. Despite this typically classy Knick attitude, Kenny Baby, once down to playing weight, should have a good squad. Jim Howard can rebound well, and forwards Mycrantz and "Set Me Free" Sprenger along with good ol' "Woosta" boy Jeff Lonstein combine well with K.G.'s rainbows. Says Ken, "If we just play like the great Boston teams of the past, we'll do fine."

Park could be a sleeper. No one knows the players, no one knows the coach, and half the freshmen still don't know where Park is. But it IS known that they are led by guard Jim Luce and we're gambling his cockiness is backed up. A team to watch...So is Wright-Marshall, who has been driven relentlessly by player-coach Dave Fiderer, a fine, solid player. Forwards Tom Usdin and Geek Ives play well, and fun and success have a way of following Austin Wicke wherever he goes.

Hamilton has a bunch of familiar names, but it is doubtful they will push anyone for a playoff spot. Paul Greely can shoot at times, Dudley Flake can rebound very well, Al Goodwin is an enforcer if there ever was one, and Howie Finn directs from the backcourt. But the bench, as well as the team work, is questionable.

Morrison-Lazrus-Abbey (people really LIVE in Abbey?) might win a few times, but don't bet the mortgage

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on it. Downtown Danny Mallison can light 'em up as can center Sterling North, but any team that must play Dr. Scott Mazur at power forward is in trouble...Blunt will be competent but usually lose behind a one-sided attack. Forwards Dan Hirschhorn and John Krinitsky will score a majority of the points, but Kobak's defection to B league leaves them without the quick passing guard they need. Carter Sullivan, Henry Friedman, and Larry Menna will all contribute, but to no avail.

Bringing up the rear should be Lambdin, which will B. Gross behind the oldies man, "Beads" Dicker and other shady characters. They promise to hustle but the wins will be few and far between. The time has come to see if Tony Harris has led his teams into championship games the past two years or if Perry, Bellotti, Bell & Co. merely dragged him along for the ride. If you liked the '67 Sox, '69 Mets or "Rocky", you will adore this team.

South Division...It is said that size is the name of the game, and for that reason Harkness has to be the pre-season favorite in this the tougher of the two divisions. Premier forward Lionel

Catlin has moved to guard alongside either Artie "Ice" Berg, Tom Deedy, or Scott Pollack. The frontcourt is still enormous and playoff experienced behind Jack Sado, Dave Stewart, H.P. Capelin, and Stormin' Barry Norman. They have size, depth, a quick backcourt, and Buster Hyman coaching. They could be an awesome group if they put it together.

Freeman will be far from slouches and battle Harkness right into the playoffs. They round out the top three teams in the league behind the inseparable duo of Jon Perry and Matt Tyndall, while every referee's favorite Marc Offenhartz, Greg Silber, and Dave Lawrence round out a tough starting five. Speed and experience are the strengths along with Roosevelt's new found shooting touch.

Bolstered by the addition of Pete Bellotti, Off-Campus is a definite darkhorse prospect. Playing incognito behind a new mangy beard and new Cons, Bellotti should prove himself to be the league's best all-around player. Cal Heath and "Dr. M." Pine will dominate the boards against most teams, while Jim Barnett provides the outside shooting to make this team a contender.

Branford-Blackstone is a good team that happens to be in a division that will keep them from gaining a playoff spot they probably deserve. Led by co-captains Steve Litwin and Rick Semiatin they will have to hope for a third or fourth place finish. Ethan Wolfe holds down the middle, but little is known about the physical condition of leaper Bill McCauley, who is being kept under wraps by player-coach Bunson Landau after hurting an ankle in pre-season. The jury is still out on Carrington.

Last year's playoff Faculty team is unlikely to repeat this season as the years slowly creep up on them. Professor Brunetti, now teaching History of Dance at Yale, has been competently replaced by Jon Katz, but they will still lose a few points in the deal. Dave Murray is back in the middle, as is Hot Rod Hampton, Hatcherman Brady, and Bill "What, me foul?" Lessig. But Wiener is gone and the grand gentleman of the hardwood will find it hard to muster up that old magic.

Windham will be respectable behind Rich Channick and E.F. Hutton but freshman Geller's (whose mustache is almost as thick as Perry's) remark that "we can beat anyone" can only be attributed to a drugged out brain. Five wins should be a goal for this squad.

J.A. will try hard behind captain Tom Buescher, Steve Patterson, and vastly improved Rich Sachs, recently seen thrashing Bell one-on-one. Plant will be on the bottom down south, led by Fred West and ex-Quad II boys Collin Ewing, Pat Gallagher, and Gary Shanock. A nice group of guys, but unfortunately nice guys do finish last in this division.

## ENTERTAINMENT



Kenneth Tosti and Linda Seifert perform in "Motion" (above) while Fabso and Tosti show "Workers" (below).

## The abstract acts of alumnus Fabso

By Martha Sharples

Jody Fabso, a 1974 Conn College graduate, brought her experimental and abstract works to the Crozier-Williams Dance studio on February 3. Her dance works were experimental as she is still exploring expression through movement and her feelings toward dance. Fabso's dances were abstract since most of the pieces lacked a specific idea.

Fabso seems to enjoy moving, which gave her works another abstract quality. In her performance, she combined slow, graceful, sweeping motions with quick, almost staccato movements.

"Motion," the second piece in the program, was choreographed by Fabso and performed by Linda Seifert and Kenneth Tosti. This dance exemplified Fabso's use of pure movement. With slow, sweeping motions, the two dancers did tilts, wide spins and stops by pulling their knees to their chests like birds. At times their movements were together but sometimes they were just out of syncopation or totally opposite yet suddenly came together in one gesture.

"Women, Chicken, and Eggs," choreographed and performed by Fabso, was an experiment of new movements portraying a woman, chickens and eggs. This dance, like "Motion," had no basic purpose. Those movements passed from slow, graceful gestures to quick, staccato motions. Too much repetition caused the dance to become boring at times, especially during the chicken section when she took chickens out of a basket and set them on the floor. At other times, however, the dance was comical, particularly during the egg section when she rolled eggs and mimicked them with a wobbling motion.

"Workers" and "II Working," choreographed by Fabso, were different from the other dance pieces because they had a specific theme. Poetry reading prior to and during the dances set the time. "Mill Mother's Lament," by Ella May Wiggins, was read at the beginning of "Workers." This dance, performed by Seifert, concerned workers and their children and the problems, pains and frustrations they must endure. Seifert played a child's role especially well by crawling across the floor without the use of her arms.

"II Working," performed by Fabso and Tosti, was related to and immediately followed "Workers." "Coal for Mike," by Bertolt Brecht, was read



in both German and English to set the mood for the dance and to help explain the movements. The dancers performed a series of gestures related to the poem that varied in speed and timing.

The repetition of gestures became boring, but it also drove home the idea of the endless work that workers are faced with. The dancers' roles of man and wife expressed quite well the love between man and woman that is needed for survival. Tosti, in a beautiful interpretation of the husband's death, slumped over Fabso's back as she carried him off on her hands and knees. Then "for comradeship," the last line of the poem, was read. "Workers" and "II Working" were the most memorable, dynamic and meaningful pieces of the program.

"And Now the Queen," the first dance, and "Cesture Without a Plot," the last dance, were choreographed by Nora Guthrie Totante and performed by Fabso. These two pieces had similar movements but were separated by four dances. This separation made it difficult for the viewer to understand them. The meaning of the first piece was unclear without the last piece and left the viewer wondering why Fabso separated the dances. As a result, when the program ended the audience was left with an incomplete and uncomfortable feeling.

## Conn jazz band hits home

By Win Morgan

Ocean Beach: Feb. 5: Tonight marked the first major appearance of (No Time Flat). This jazz quartet consists of John Brolley, Bill Morrison, Roger Blanc, and Lex Richardson. They opened up to what turned out to be the best concert of the season for jazz lovers.

The three students and one alumnus crossed the stage in Mabrey's Hotel to show that Connecticut College has more to offer the community in concerts than just "art" music. From Dexter Gordon to Wayne Shorter tunes, these musicians pleasantly surprised the demanding audience that had come to hear jazz master Gary Burton at the apex of his career. They showed the appreciative crowd a mastery of the jazz mode that New London has yet to produce on its own. The quartet attacked with rippling bass riffs, thrust driving chord progressions, and won the hall's approval with righteous sax.

John Brolley, a senior at Conn, showed himself to be equally versatile on tenor or alto sax and clarinet. He is still working on his flute playing. It is, as yet, too breathy for stage, even though the quartet's music sometimes requires it. His mastery of his other instruments frees him to wander in and out of even the most complicated melody and dress it in his own style of playing. A cracked reed in the third phrase marred an otherwise fascinating rendition of "Constellation". John handled his melody with quiet intensity; he intelligently left the sharp, punctuated sentences for Shorter's "Footprints".

Lex Richardson, also a disc jockey at WCNI, spends his listening time well. He has mixed the talents of many of the greats into an interesting style which serves as the foundation for the band. He still has the unfortunate tendency to tighten up on stage, but after a few songs he relaxes into a syncopated beat in which he swings. Lex is equally at home in duple meter or 5-4 time. He prefers the sound of cymbals and snare for embellishment. He occasionally punctuates with the bass too much on the beat. However, his potential to create driving licks is evidenced by the intensity of his impromptu solos.

Roger Blanc is certainly a gifted composer as well as a capable guitarist. Without doubt, his forte is in slick chording, setting the tone for Brolley's melodious sax. Roger is to be commended on his instinctive ability to know when to flair and when to complement. Above all, he knows when not to play at all. He is polite on stage and is part of the quartet rather than aloof from it as most guitarists tend to be. We notice that Burton no longer includes a guitarist in his quartet, having substituted one for a trumpet player. Blanc has a personality that cannot be learned and his sympathy with the players is priceless. His weakness lies in soloing; he misses changes and is not very adventurous on melodic strains. He should assert himself more on solos.

Bill Morrison, an alumnus of the college, stole the show. Scattered phrases heard throughout the songs blossomed into blistering bass riffs in the solos. Bill has a soft touch that is both appealing and demanding of attention. His technical proficiency is complemented by level headed plan-

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ning of his improvisations. One cannot compliment this man too much. He alone is worth the price of admission.

Rather than praise Burton and his masters as planned, I have chosen to leave out the obvious. (They were, of course, as good as ever; how can one improve on the best?) What is important is that we remind ourselves that in our midst we have some incredible talent which is not tapped by the College, even if it is vicariously developed by it. Last Sunday, four positive aspects of Conn College, No Time Flat, impressed this fact on me. I think we should not only respect them for their musical abilities, but should also be grateful that they remind us of the potential of us all in constructive pursuits outside the world of this college. Thank you, No Time Flat, and best of luck in your next engagement at Anna Christie's.

## Stylized feminist satire

By Alice Wilding-White

The Independent Female, a "feminist satire of traditional sex roles" written by the San Francisco Mime Troup, will be performed February 17th and 18th at 7:00 in Palmer 202. This hilarious melodrama is being directed by Connecticut College student Mark Spina ('79) as part of a directing class project.

The action of the play centers on the question of whether or not the "beautiful and impressionable heroine, Gloria", played by Sally Winings ('80), will be brought to ruin by the evil feminist, Sarah Bullet, played by Ade Elisha ('80) or find "true happiness with the manly, promising, and courages, John," acted by Matthew Jansky ('80), who feels she has failed as a woman because her husband, Walter, played by Chris Gifford ('81), left her. In order to prevent Gloria from a repeated failure, her mother teaches her that the basic difference between a man and a woman is that "a man has his pride."

Written and directed as an old-fashion melodrama, the play is amusing and entertaining. Antiquated techniques, such as asides and chase scenes, give the play that melodramatic flavor, and support the ridiculousness of the dilemma Gloria must face.

The old style, says director Mark Spina, "give us the distance to see the way our sexual roles work for or, mostly, against us." Spina chose this play not only because it was entertaining, but also because it has a point to make. "This play," says Spina, "underlines some of the things about sex roles we take for granted." The play, as mentioned previously, is a directing class project. The goal of the class, according to Linda Herr, Assistant Professor of Theater Studies, is to give the students a chance to "get a performing experience," and an "audience response." She feels that Spina chose a play with a particularly difficult style, and that the cast is doing extremely well with that style.

Sally Winings (Gloria) believes that it is "especially difficult to do stylized acting. It's been something totally new for all of us." Though the play has been a challenge, Ade Elisha (Bullet) feels that acting in it has been fun.

Spina is a Theater Studies Major at Connecticut College. He has taken a directing course, acting courses, and has worked on costumes and props in



Matthew Jansky, Chris Gifford, Sally Winings and Ade Elisha in "The Independent Female."

various plays at the college. He is hoping to attend the National Theater Institute next year. When asked about his future, Spina's only reply was "What future?"

And so we leave Gloria with her in-

ternal struggle. Will she become a corrupt feminist like Sarah Bullet, or will she ride off into the sunset, happily wed to her man? The outcome will only be revealed next Friday and Saturday night.

## CALENDAR

### Museums and Exhibits

Cummings Art Center, Monday through Friday 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Photographs by Rudolph Robinsor., Manwaring Gallery; Paintings and drawings by Anthony Baynes, Dana Gallery; drawings by Barkley Hendricks and Kristina Brown, Gallery 66; German woodcuts, Wetmore Gallery.

Lyman Allyn Museum, Tues.-Sat., 1 p.m.-5 p.m., Sun., 2-5.

Slater Memorial Museum, 108 Cresent St., Norwich. "The Family" photographs, paintings and sculpture, Feb 12-March 11. Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sat. and Sun., 2-5 p.m.

Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford.

Yale Art Gallery, New Haven. Tues.-Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Thurs. evening 6-9, Sun., 2-5 p.m.

Yale Center for British Art, New Haven. Prints and drawings by David Hockney. Tues.-Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun., 2-5 p.m.

### At the Movies

Groton Cinema 1 and 2. "Saturday Night Fever", evenings, 7:15, 9:30, also Sat., Sun. at 2 p.m. "Worlds Greatest Lover," Evenings, 7, 9, also Sat., Sun. at 2:15 p.m.

UA Theatres, Rte. 1, Groton Shopping Mart. "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," Mon.-Fri., 7, 9:30. Sat., Sun., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. "The Turning Point, Mon.-Fri., 7:15, 9:45. Sat., Sun., 2:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45.

Olde Mistick Village, Mystic. "Semi-Tough," evenings, 7:15, 9:15. also Sat., Sun. at 2 p.m. "Star Wars," evenings, 7, 9. Also Sat., Sun., at 2 p.m.

### TUESDAY FEBRUARY 14

WOMEN'S STUDIES SYMPOSIUM: "Feminist Withcraft: The Goddess is Alive." Naomi Goldenberg, University of Ottawa, 4:00 p.m., 307 Bill Hall. ASIA NIGHT: Refreshments, Displays, and Demonstrations including Asian foods and areas, Sari Wrapping, and Calligraphy. Sponsored by the Asian Club. 7-10 p.m., Cro Main Lounge. Free Admission.

MEN'S SUB-VARSITY BASKETBALL: Camels vs. Southeastern UConn., 7:30 p.m., Cro gym.

THE BETTY RABINOWITZ SHEFFER MEMORIAL LECTURE SERIES ON ENERGY: "Solar Energy," Claude W. Benner, Northeast Solar Energy Center, Cambridge, Ma. 8:00 p.m., Palmer Auditorium.

### WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 15

ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT LECTURE: "The Current State of the Economy and Economic Policy." Prof. James Tobin, Economics Dept., Yale University. 4:00 p.m., 307 Bill Hall.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FILM SOCIETY: Asphalt Jungle (1950). D-John Huston, with Sterling Hayden, Marilyn Monroe, Jean Hagen, and James Whitmore. 8:00 p.m., Oliva Hall, \$1.00.

ALI VS. SPINKS FIGHT: 7 Ft. Color TV screen and refreshments. 9:00 p.m., K. Blunt, \$1.00.

### THURSDAY FEBRUARY 16

THURSDAY RAP SESSION: A forum of discussion for students to air their views. Guest: Pres. Oakes Ames. Sponsored by Unity. 4:30-6:00 p.m., Unity.

ENVIRONMENTAL LECTURE SERIES: Prof. William Niering on wetlands value and policy, "Our Liquid Assets: Local, State, National Priorities." Sponsored by Survival and Human Ecology Program. 7:30 p.m., Hale 122.

PARK SPEAKEASY: 9:00 p.m., Park.

### FRIDAY FEBRUARY 17

WOMEN'S VARSITY BASKETBALL: Camels vs. Quinnipiac, 7:00 p.m., Cro gym.

DRAMATIC PRODUCTION: The Independent Woman. Script from the San Francisco Mime Troupe satirizing modern life and relations between men and women. D-Mark Spina '79, with Sally Winnings '80, Ade Elisha '80, Matthew Jansky '80, and Chris Gifford '81. 7:00 p.m., Palmer Auditorium, Rm. 282. Donation at door.

DISCO PARTY II: Mixed refreshments. Sponsored by Umoja. 9:30 p.m., Cro Main Lounge.

### SATURDAY FEBRUARY 18

MEN'S VARSITY BASKETBALL: Camels vs. Thomas College, 1:00 p.m., Cro gym.

WOMEN'S VARSITY BASKETBALL: Camels vs. Bates, 3:00 p.m., Cro gym.

DRAMATIC PRODUCTION: The Independent Women. 7:00 p.m., Palmer Auditorium, Rm. 282. Donation at door.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY CONCERT: The Black Voices of Pride. 8:00 p.m., Dana Hall. donation.

SATURDAY FEATURE FLICKS: Sounds of Music. 8:00 p.m., Palmer Auditorium, \$1.00.

COFFEEHOUSE: 9:00 p.m., Dance Studio, Cro. 25 cents admission.

### SUNDAY FEBRUARY 19

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FILM SOCIETY: Love and Anarchy (1974-Italy). D-Lina Wertmuller, with Giancarlo Giannini, Mariangela Melato, Eros Pagni, Lina Polito. 8:00, Dana Hall, \$1.00.

WCNI SUNDAY NIGHT INTERVIEWS: Personal interviews with Flora Schreiber, author of Cybil; Averill Harriman, former U.S. Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.; and Henry Cabot Lodge, 1960 Vice-Presidential candidate and former U.S. Senator. 10:00-11:00 p.m., WCNI, 91.5 FM.



OP-END

# President Carter is... ...treading water

By Andrew Rodwin

While President Carter's economic policies have not been resoundingly successful, it is notable that he invests a few hours each day in considering, if not correcting, the economic foibles of the nation. This is more than many administrations do. While paging through the Connecticut College Catalogue, for example, it was discovered that our college administration has omitted, whether out of oversight or embarrassment, the vital economic statistics for the college, to wit, the rate of inflation and the percentage of unemployment on campus.

Hazarding a ballpark estimate, the percentage of student unemployment might be figured as between 30 and 50 percent. It is known for fact that the hourly wage jumped from \$2.31 to \$3.00 per hour in the last calendar year, and this fact reflects (or in part provokes) swollen tuition costs.

Being a government major, I naturally defer to the savvy and expertise in considering these statistics, but nevertheless list some assumptions (they are practically clichés) which seem pertinent:

...1) That college tuition costs have risen dramatically.

2) That such costs, for obvious reasons, have singled out the middle class as a target.

3) That nevertheless, on-campus jobs are often reserved for financial aid students.

4) That consequently, the average student here is financially, barely treading water.

In issuing jobs, rather than offering them, criteria such as responsibility and ability are not considered. Granting that on-campus jobs are generally easy, it is still disturbing that there is no recognition that middle class families must foot unabridged tuition bills; that consequently the student pays a part of the bill, or at least for books, clothes, and incidental expenses; that he or she therefore needs a job as much as anyone else needs a job.

Similarly, in raising wages it was not recognized that further pressure is put on families as tuition increases; that anyone who chooses not to work or is not allocated work is consequently left to fend for himself; and that campus jobs are generally so easy that raises were given because student-employees needed them, not because they earned them.

But it seems reactionary to begrudge ourselves the few extra dollars per week we, who do work, earn through our raise. The moral to be extracted from this pedantic view of our jobs is of more national concern. And that is: that our society is increasingly less concerned about rewarding merit, and increasingly more concerned about ameliorating need.

The reknowned Bakke case pending in court is a textbook example. An allegedly qualified applicant to a medical school, Alan Bakke, is litigating because he has been denied admission in favor of minority students who only qualify over Bakke because of their color and income.

The problem has been tagged as one of reverse discrimination. Black over white, or poor over prosperous. But it is essentially competence and ability that is being sacrificed to welfare and need. Needing over deserving. We are obliged to provide for the needy.

The first Americans did not see things that way. In writing the Constitution they intended to guarantee sufficient negative freedoms to establish a laissez-faire economy in which individual strength would not be hampered.

In so doing, the Constitution guaranteed liberty. But despite what it may have pretended to do, it did not guarantee equality. Liberty did not mean equality.

Of course, the founding fathers may have been shortsighted. Maybe to be truly free you have to be truly equal. Maybe our society has evolved to the point where but the many-lized, we are naturally more attentive to the needs of the weak. Maybe this is more humane.

But certainly there is a clash of values. Fundamental values. The right to be equal... and the right to be free. In safeguarding the strong, the weak are trampled, and in aiding the weak the strong must be curbed.

However this is resolved: in the swelling wave of welfare legislation that has just really begun and is certain to sweep over those rock-solid values traditionally serving as moral landmarks, it is important to not let the basic values of ability, integrity, and achievement without which we would never have reached this standard of living, without which we could still be huddling around fires scrabbling over chunks of seared meat, to not let these values be simply washed away.



## ...lowering our expectations

By Henry Friedman

Perhaps the dominant theme coming from President Carter in the past few months has been the need for a lowering of expectations. This philosophy also represents the direction for the remainder of Carter's administration. After an active start in his Presidency, this slow-down concept came about for several reasons. One cause of the President's difficulties arose from the growth of congressional power, something beyond his control. As Representative Morris Udall correctly states, "Any President inaugurated in 1977 was going to face this giant which has awakened after slumbering for many years." A second cause of Carter's problems was his inept handling of Congress: not knowing when to compromise and when to fight. The results of both factors have caused a generally unsuccessful start to this administration.

Probably any man elected President would have had trouble in passing legislation, but Carter greatly added to the existing problems by his unskillful ways. His detractors accused him of trying to do too much. The energy legislation and the human rights campaign are but two examples of his attempts to solve many problems, but meeting with little success. The President's statements of retrenchment indicate that he agrees with this analysis of his administration, so his proposals for the completion of his term are modest and not far-reaching. The prospects for the future are for a less active President proposing fewer programs and accomplishing little for the nation.

It is probably a political necessity for Carter to adopt this policy of limiting his role and also the role of the government. Carter is struggling for the survival of his administration and his career as a competent politician.

But what is best for Jimmy Carter may not be best for the nation. Our President feels that in the future, he must attack only a few issues. Carter says, "Government cannot solve our problems. Government cannot eliminate poverty, or save our cities, or cure illiteracy." The President's message is that government cannot or will not try to solve all the nation's problems.

This philosophy is much different from the Great Society attitude of the mid-sixties, when government tried to correct all the ills of society. The times are certainly different; the health of the economy and the

mood of the people have changed. Perhaps it is true that the federal government and the President can no longer take on all the problems of the country. However, despite the fact that our chief Executive has legitimate reasons for limiting the size and role of government political necessity, changes in the attitudes of the people, and unmanageable Congress I still disagree with this new philosophy.

Problems of the poor such as housing, of black like unemployment, and of cities and their decay, have not lessened since the sixties; they have grown worse. It is because of these tremendous problems facing the nation that I oppose Carter's policy of less government. I fail to see how problems will be solved with less aid from our government. In fact, with a smaller effort from Carter and the bureaucracy, problems will become worse. The Carter administration is instituting a re-entrenchment, but the many troubles in America will not retrench, and the people will suffer, which is the tragedy and shortcoming of this policy.

Yet further harm befell the country by Carter's encouragement of the mistaken belief that limiting the size of government and governmental actions will have no effect or even a positive effect upon the nation. Perhaps this is Carter's greatest fault; allowing and encouraging the belief that less government is in the best interest of the nation. It is one thing to justify retrenchment as a necessary evil, but quite another to advocate that it is a desirable occurrence. It is true that the activist government did not come to grips with all the difficulties of the country, but least the people were made aware of the nation's problems and the need to solve them. By Carter denying that the government has to meet these problems he is destroying the moral consciousness raised in the past.

It seems as if Carter is rationalizing his deficiencies as an administrator and the deficiencies of his administration. Carter began his term by trying to pick up where past Democratic Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson left off. He hoped to continue their attempts to actively improve America. When Carter was unable to meet that goal, he justified his failure by claiming that retrenchment is best for that nation anyway. It is unfortunate for the country that Jimmy Carter's political future rests on his assuming a modest role as President.



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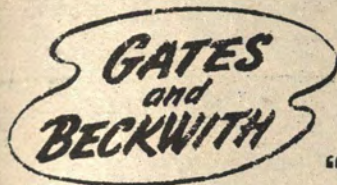
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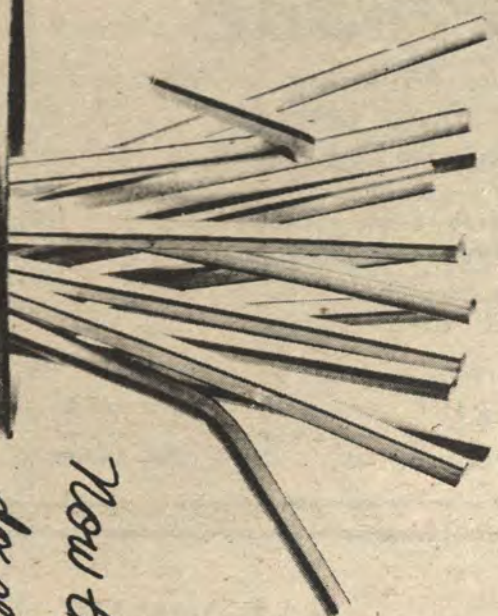
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